

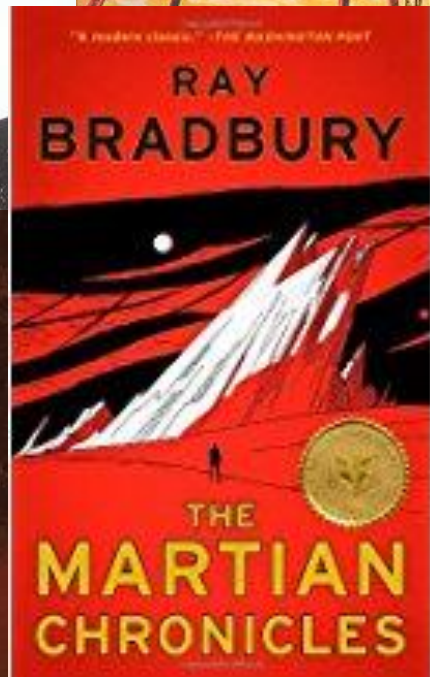
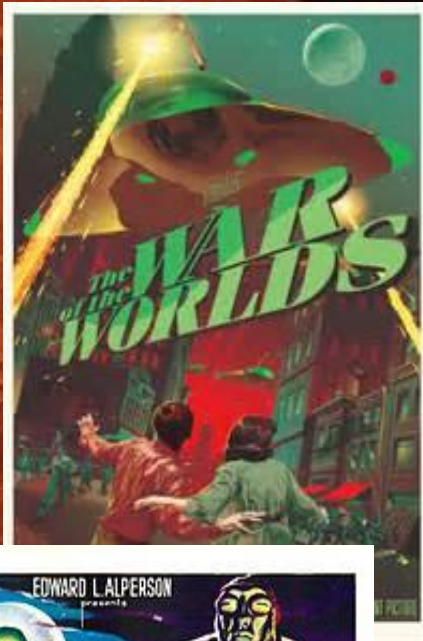


Resource Exploration on Mars— Applying the Lessons From Earth

April 3, 2017

David Beaty

Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology



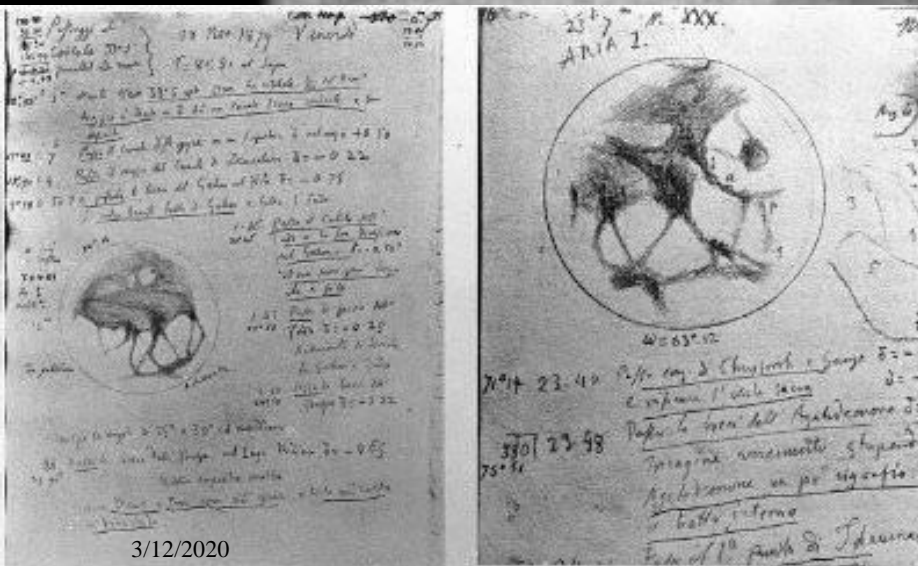
3/12/2020

Source: www

What Mars looked like with old instruments



Giovanni Virginio Schiaparelli



3/12/2020

Pages from Schiaparelli's observing notebook, 1879

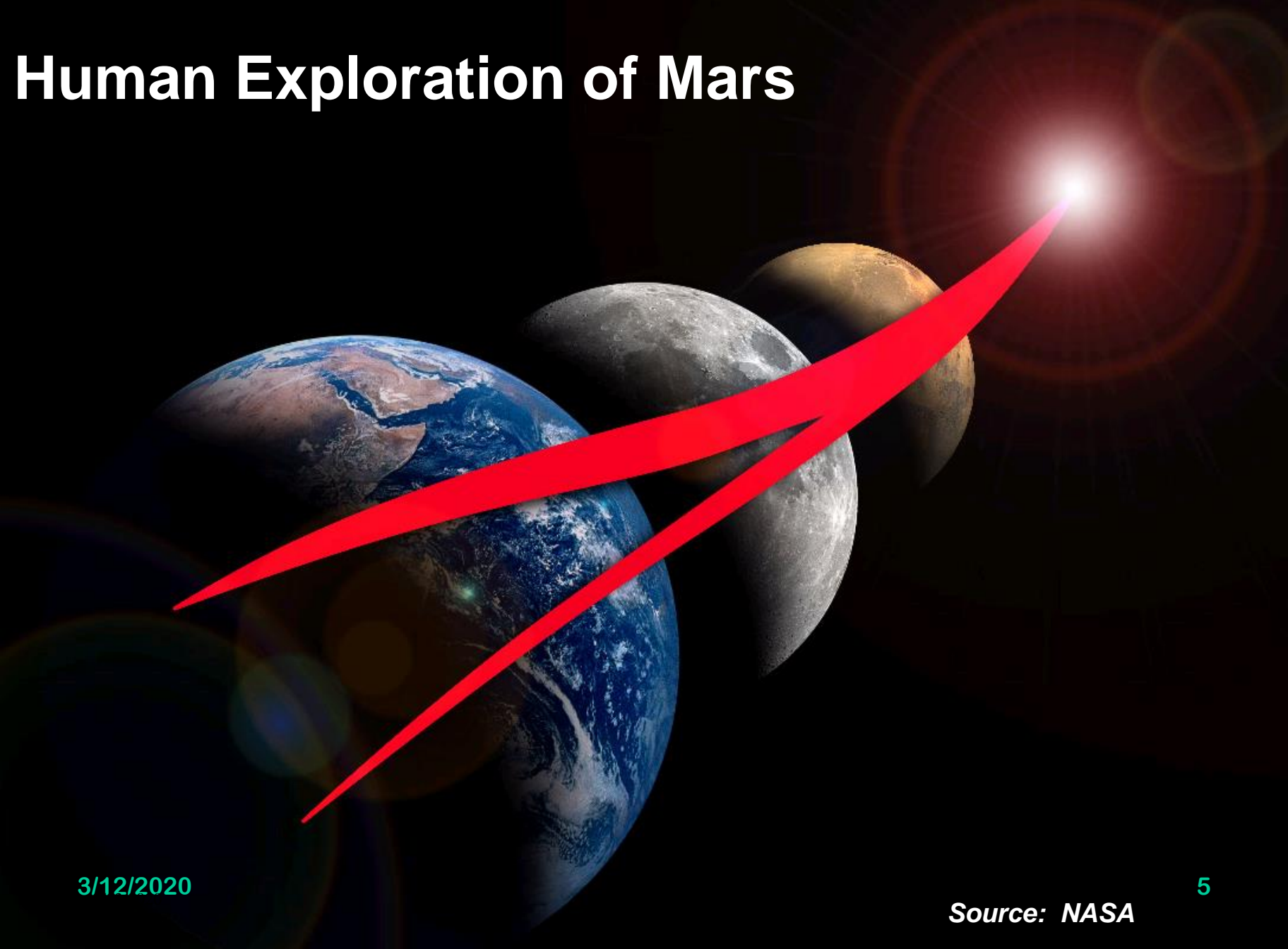
What Mars looks like with new instruments



3/12/2020

Source: JPL/NASA

Human Exploration of Mars



3/12/2020

Source: NASA

EARTH RELIANT

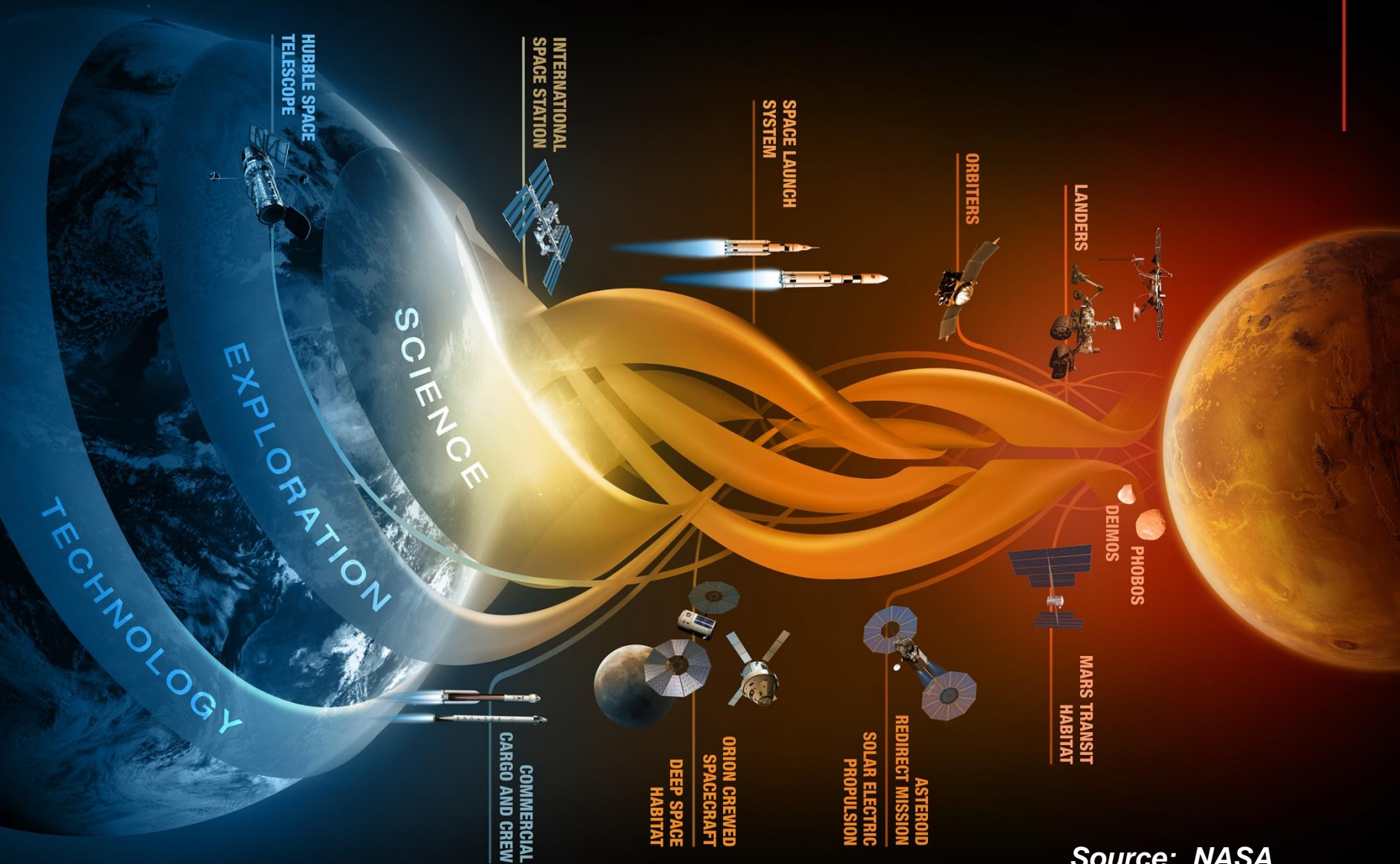
MISSIONS: 6-12 MONTHS
RETURN: HOURS

PROVING GROUND

MISSIONS: 1-12 MONTHS
RETURN: DAYS

EARTH INDEPENDENT

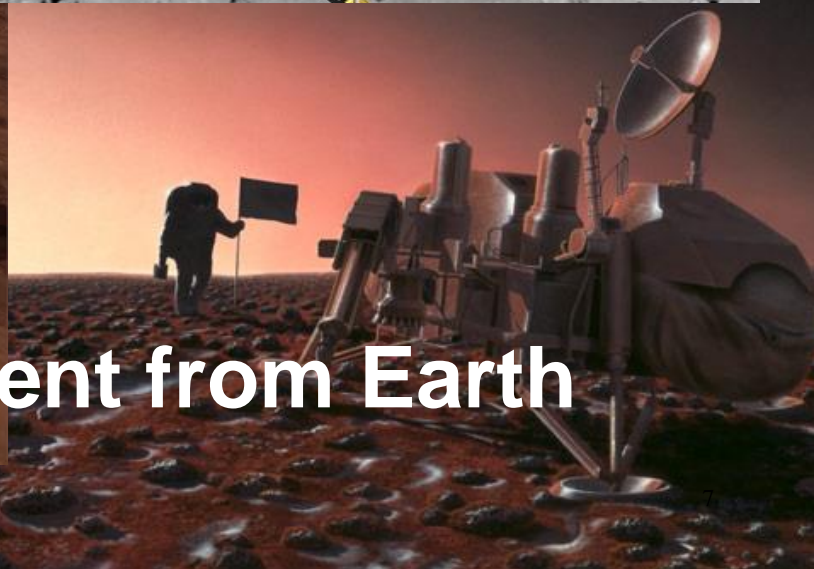
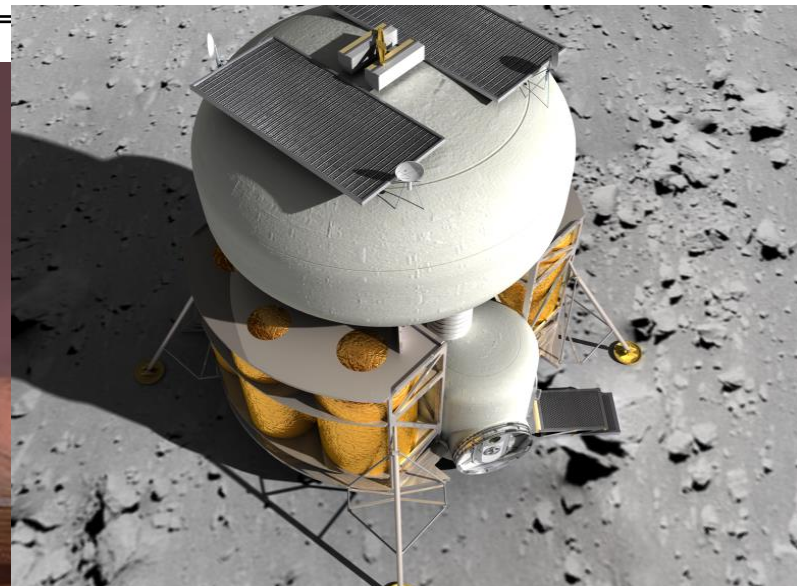
MISSIONS: 2-3 YEARS
RETURN: MONTHS



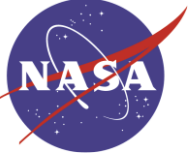
Source: NASA



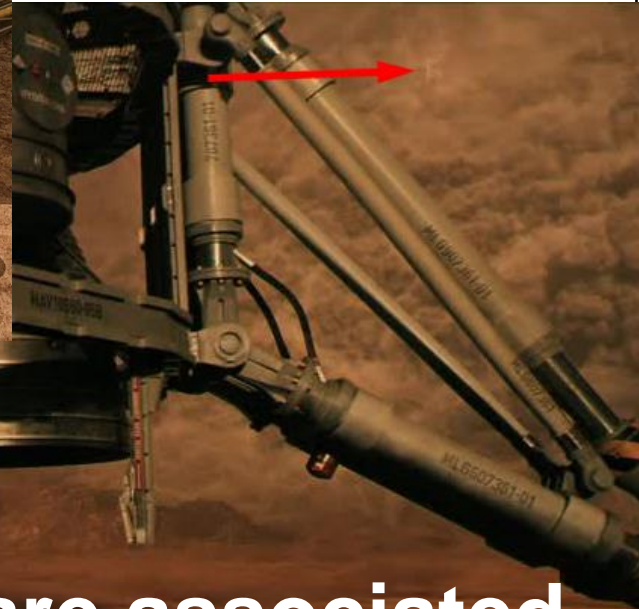
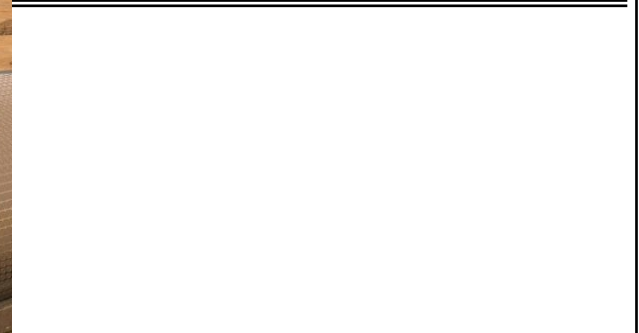
Humans to Mars: Materiel



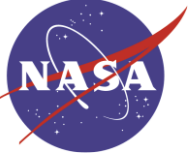
We need lots of equipment from Earth



Humans to Mars: Materiel



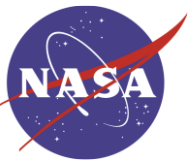
**There are associated
consumables.**



The Problem/Opportunity

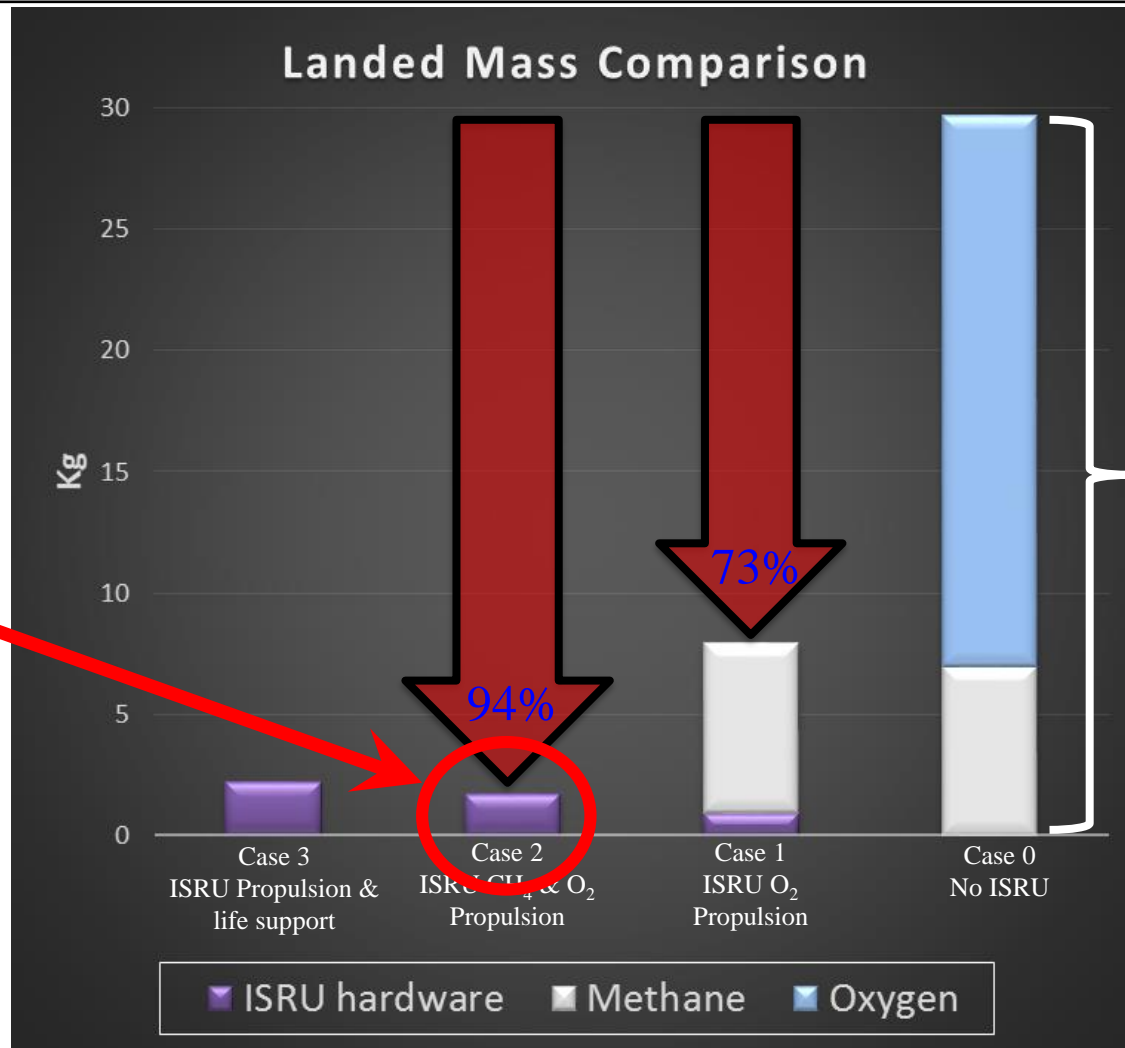
Two of the commodities needed by a human mission in large quantity exist at the martian surface.



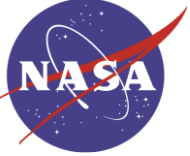


A Critical Trade-off

Or we deliver this much equipment, and use local resources



We either deliver these resources from Earth



What are the Mars resource options to supply these consumables?



Main Martian Resources

NO EXPLORATION!

WATER O₂	Oxygen in the air	not site dependent
	Water in the air	
	Groundwater	site dependent
	Water in hydrated minerals	
	Ice	

NEEDS EXPLORATION!

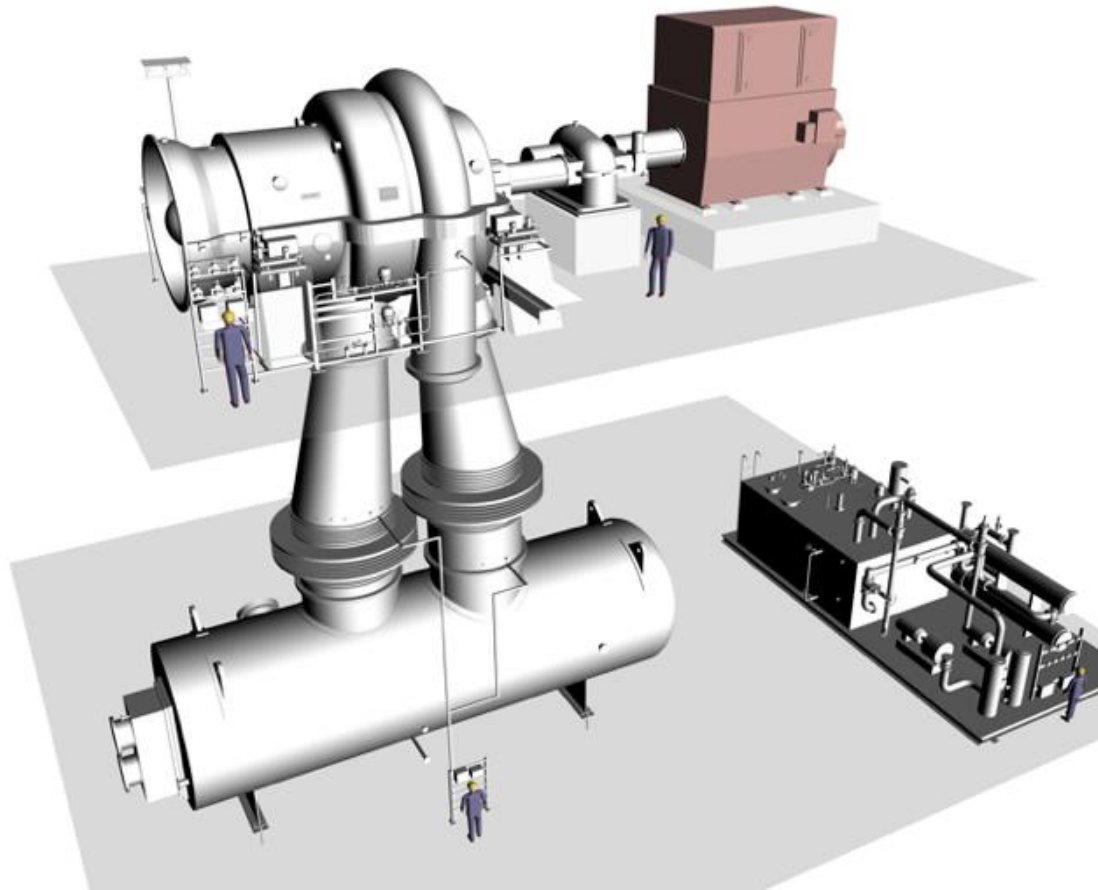


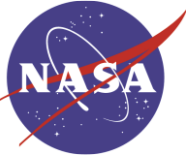
WATER FROM THE AIR



Water in the Atmosphere

- To extract necessary amounts of water from air, we need **~600,000 CFM**.
- Same order of magnitude as the largest air compressors on Earth:
- **65 megawatts**,
~5x5x10m in size.

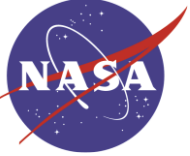




Story So Far

Oxygen in the air	not site dependent
Water in the air	
Groundwater	site dependent
Water in hydrated minerals	
Ice	

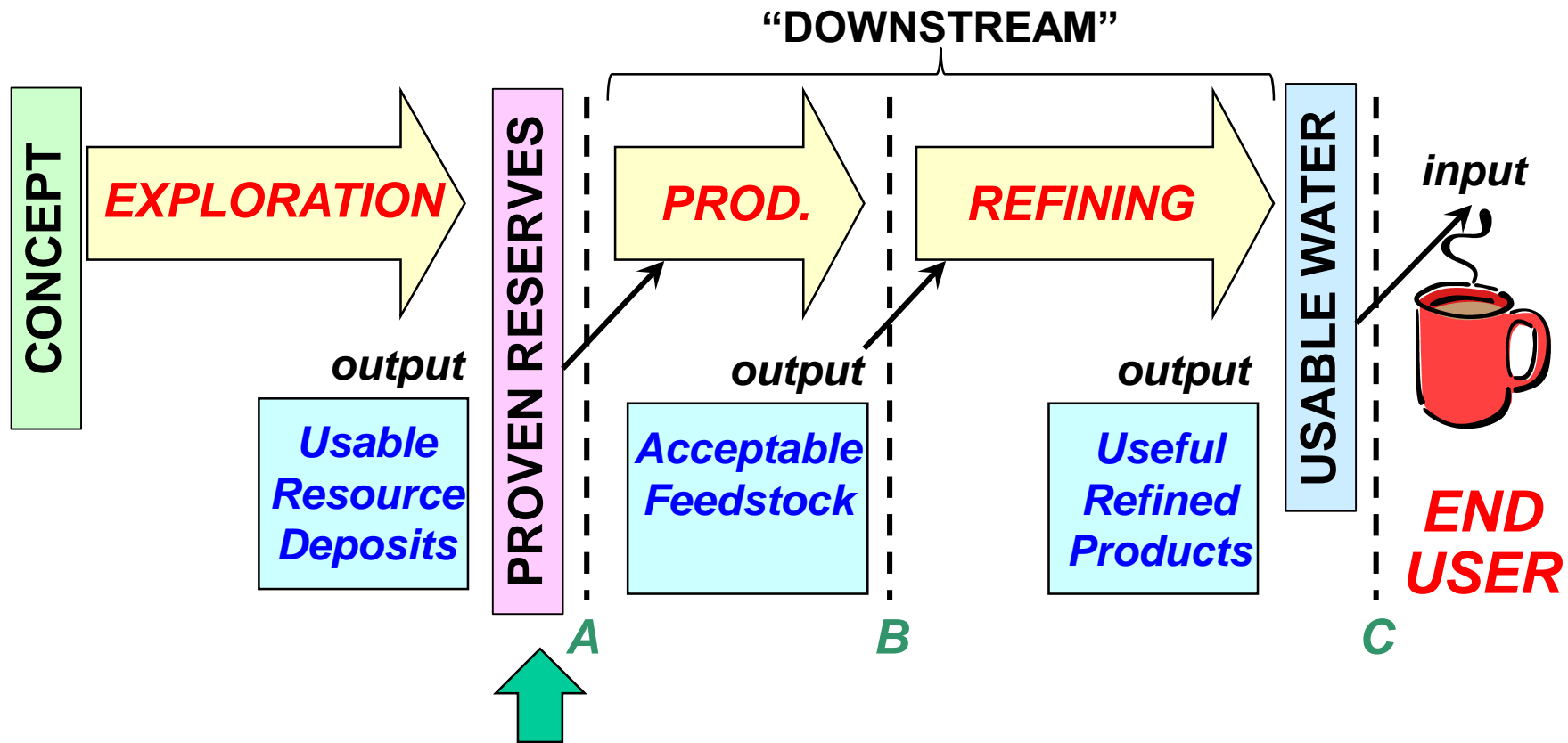
For water, exploration is required.



What have we learned in resource exploration here on Earth that can be applied to Mars?



The Exploration-Production Flow



“Reserves” are the essential interface between “exploration” and “production”



Confidence: The Concept of Reserves

Reserve Classification	Earth Application	Mars ISRU Application	Confidence
Proven	Use as collateral for a bank loan	Astronaut lives can depend on it	99%
Probable	MAKE COMMITMENTS		90%
Possible	SPECIFIC DEFINITIONS EXIST	UNDEFINED	50%
Potential		UNDEFINED	<50%
	THE EXPLORATION ARENA		



Some Lessons Learned on Earth

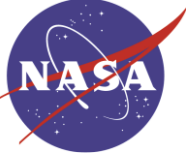
(and these will apply in spades on Mars)

Earth Experience Lesson #1

Cannot define a reserve without specifying how it could be produced.

- Critical link between science and engineering





Some Lessons Learned on Earth

(and these will apply in spades on Mars)

Earth Experience Lesson #2

Perfect knowledge is not possible (until after the fact)

- How much uncertainty can be accepted?





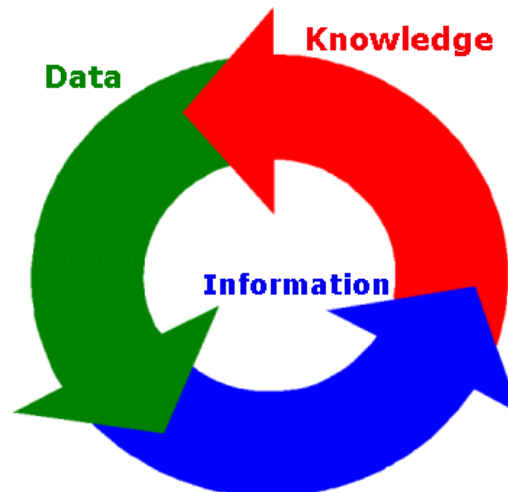
Some Lessons Learned on Earth

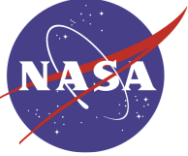
(and these will apply in spades on Mars)

Earth Experience Lesson #3

All knowledge is not equally valuable

- Exploration is cost-constrained: You cannot afford to buy all of the information you want
- The decisions on which information to acquire can determine success/failure.
- Information acquisition decisions happen very early





Some Lessons Learned on Earth

(and these will apply in spades on Mars)

Earth Experience Lesson #4

If you assume reserves are there without sufficient exploration, update your resume first.

- Wishful thinking is not a substitute for scientific exploration.





GROUNDWATER

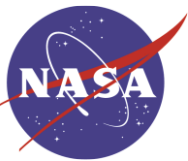


Groundwater

*Next Step in
Fulfilling Our
Destiny As
Explorers*



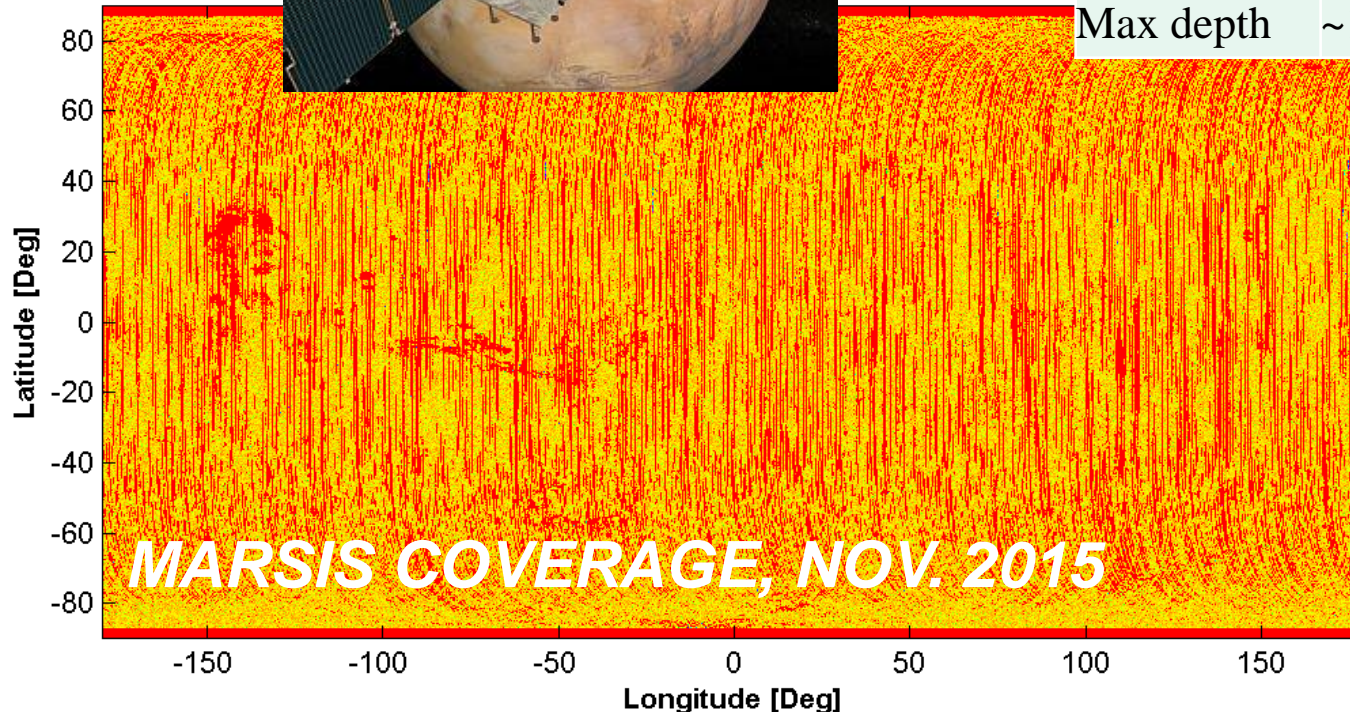
Source: NASA



Geophysics



	MARSIS	SHARAD
Coverage	~69%	~31%
Spatial res.	~10 km	~0.5 km
Depth res.	~100 m	~10 m
Max depth	~1 km	~ 300 m



- Map of Mars:*
- *Yellow: Survey completed and no water detected (evidence of absence).*
 - *Red: No data or SNR too low (absence of evidence)*



Geophysics

Radar energy from orbit



$5 \mu s \sim 1 \text{ km}$

Atmosphere

Ground surface

Subsurface

VERTICAL POSITION

- Confident about lack of liquid water within upper 200-300m, where signal is strongest.
- Below this depth, signal strength is too weak to determine presence or absence of water.

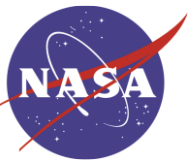
Image credit: ASI/NASA

The absence of radar reflections from below ground surface indicates no water table



Story So Far

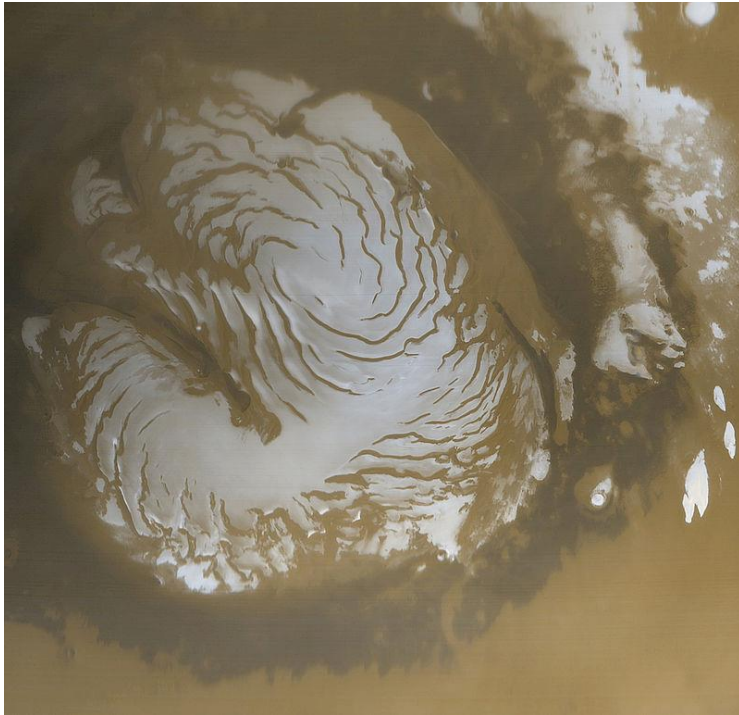
Oxygen in the air	not site dependent
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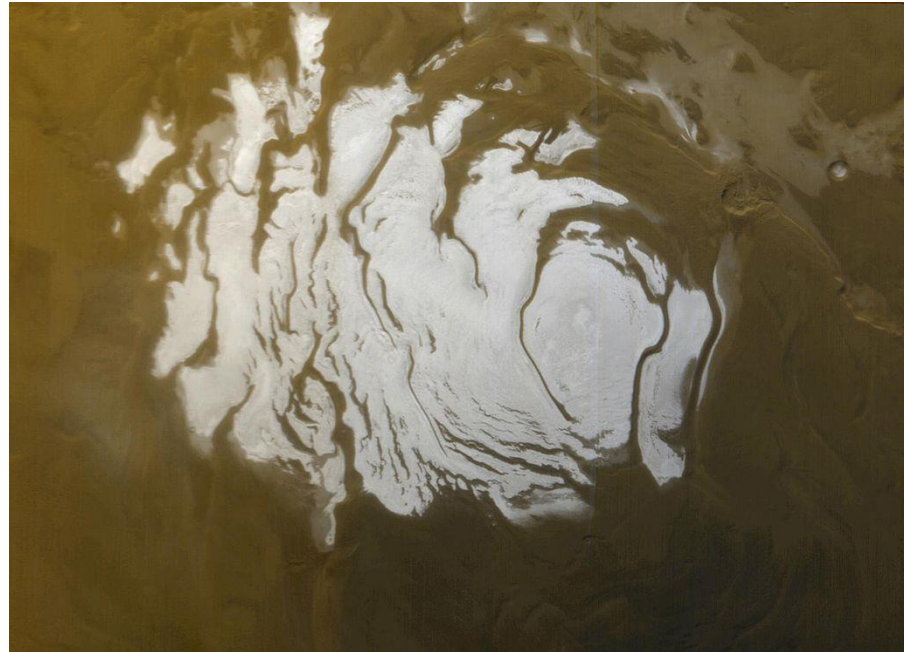
ICE



Polar Ice Caps



North polar cap in 1999

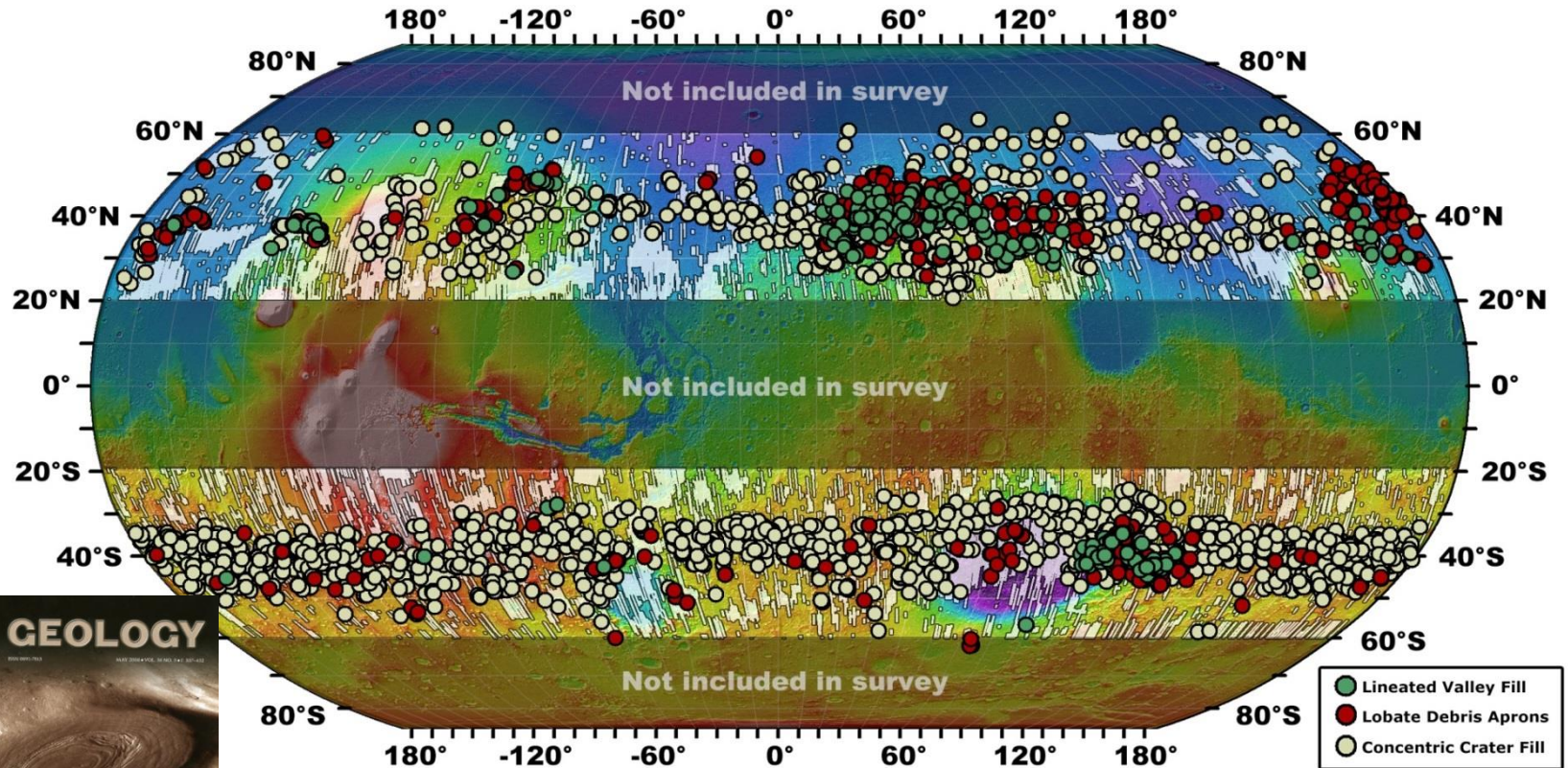


South polar cap in 2000

However, polar latitudes create severe engineering problems for human missions



Mars Glacial Features

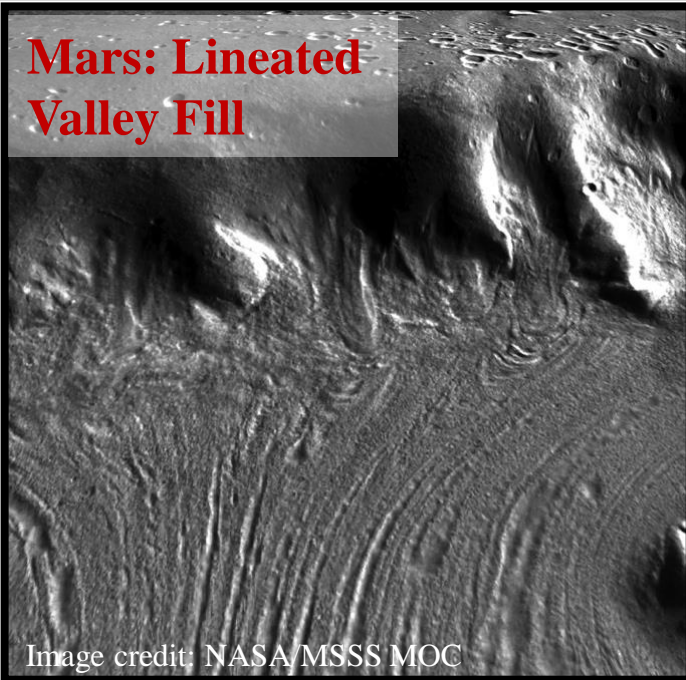


Mars has had ice ages that have left mid-latitude glacial deposits.

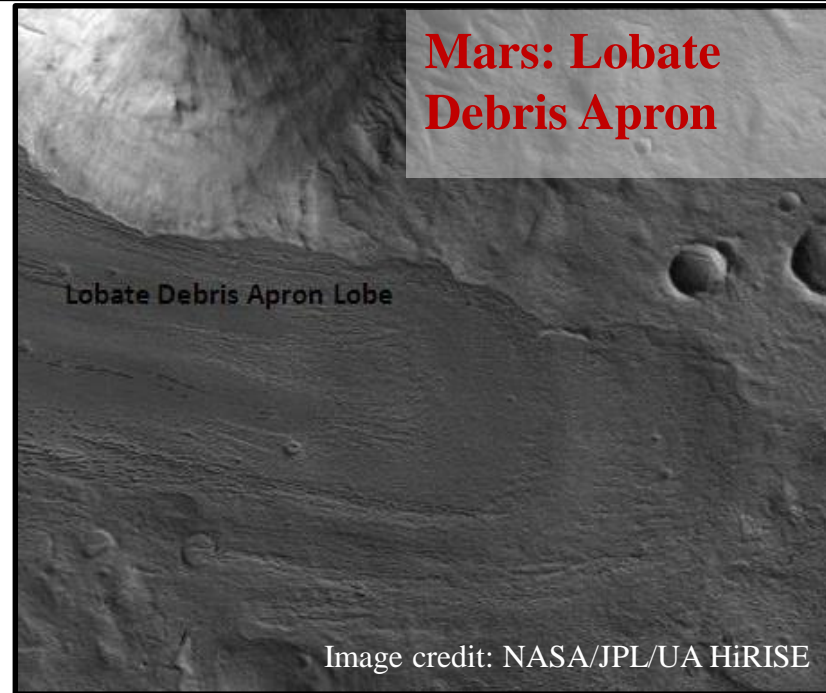


Glacial Deposits on Mars: Examples

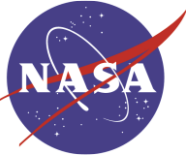
**Mars: Lineated
Valley Fill**



**Mars: Lobate
Debris Apron**



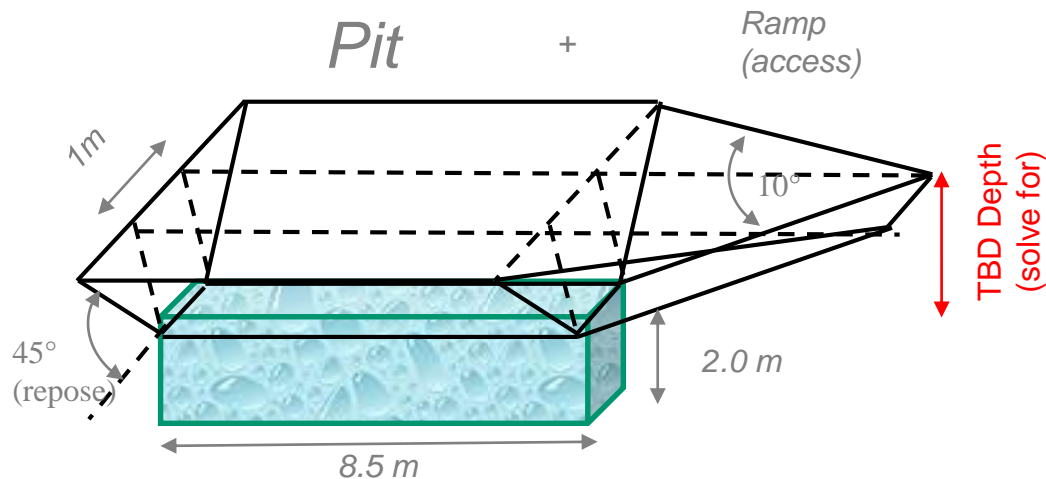
- Glacial ice is 100s of meters thick—potential quantities are huge.
- However, covered with sublimation till (the residue left as a result of ice sublimation) and rubble from outcrops.



Producing Water From Ice

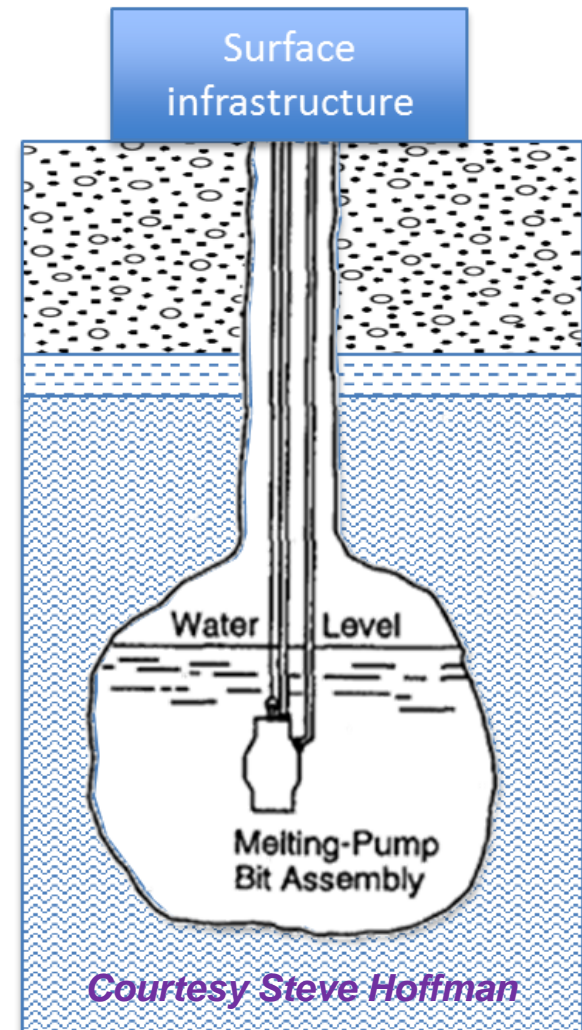
We have identified two possible production methods.

SMALL OPEN PIT

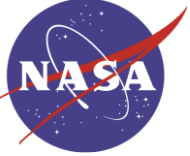


Courtesy Paul van Susante,
MWIP (2016)

DRILL HOLE/ WELL



Courtesy Steve Hoffman

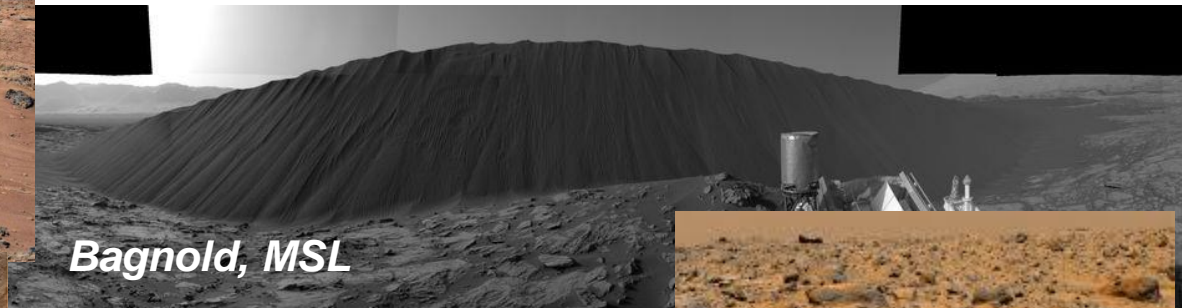


WATER IN GRANULAR MATERIALS



The Martian Regolith (Soil)

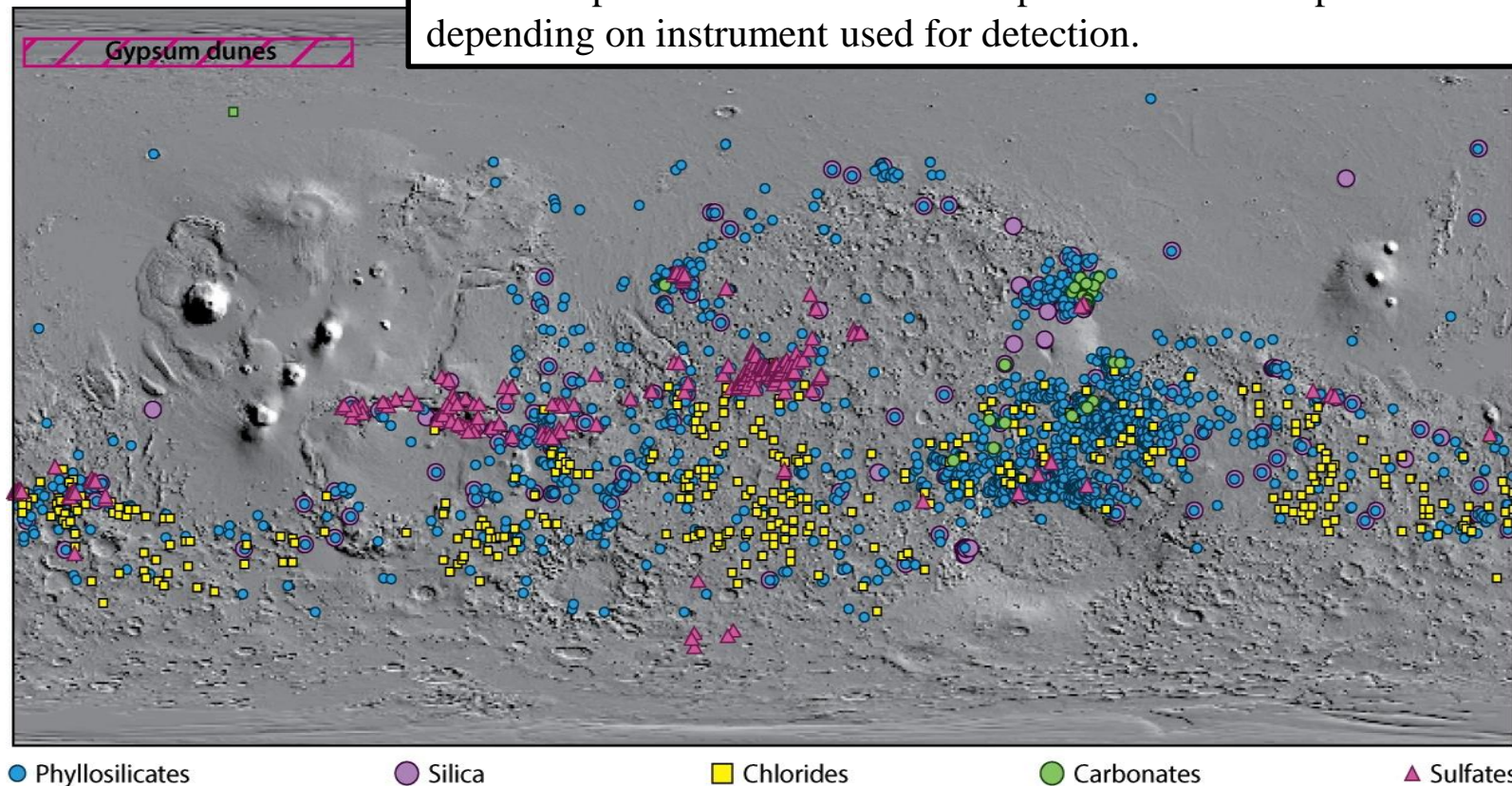
Contains $> 1.5\%$ water, but in hydrated minerals, not as “soil moisture content”.





Map of Mars Mineral Detections

Note: footprint size is from 3x6km spots to 18-2000m/pixel depending on instrument used for detection.



Master compilation of all Mars mineral detections.

From Ehlmann and Edwards (2014)



Granular Materials "Enterprise"

Possible layout of a minerals operation.

MAV Cabin

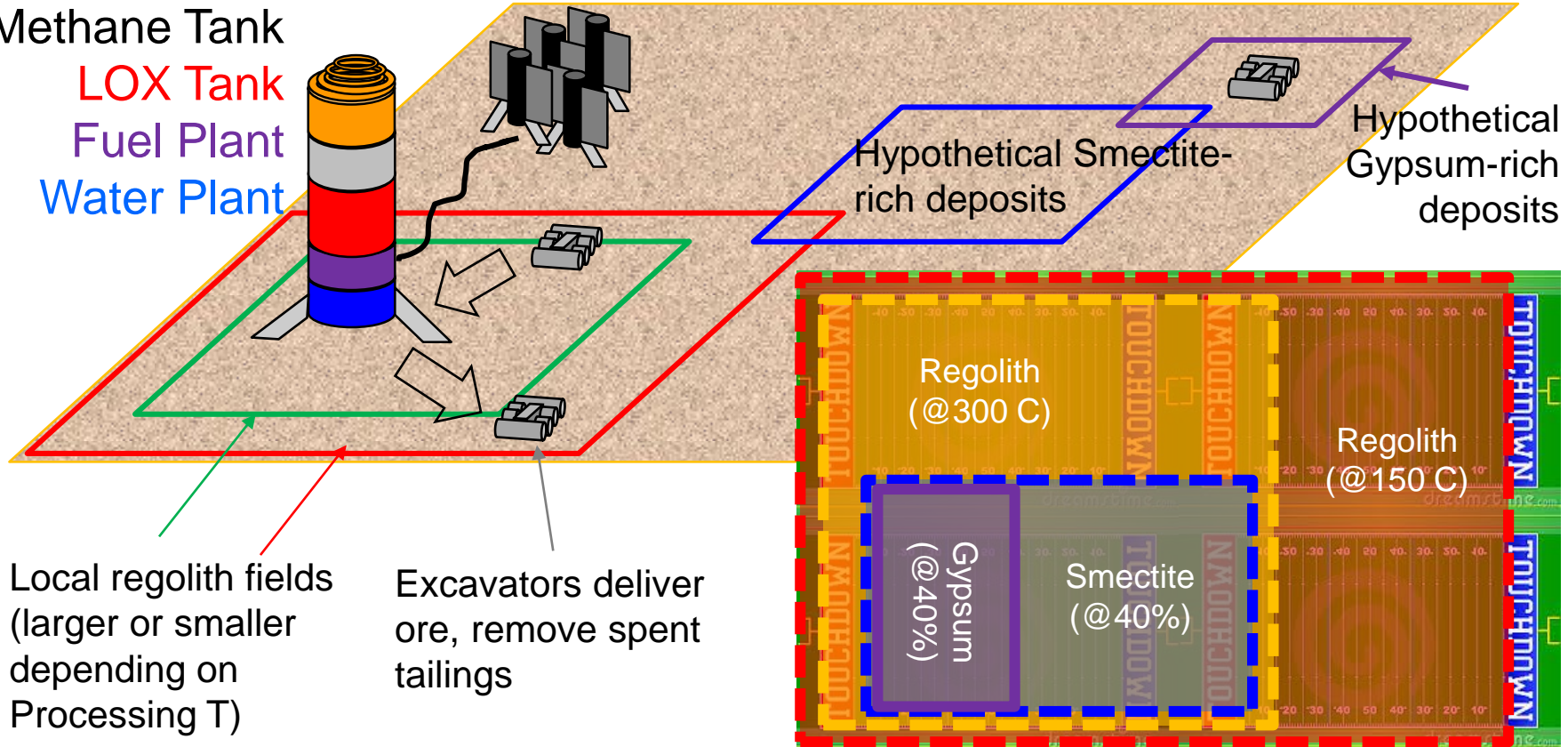
Power Source
(e.g. 4x 10 kW
fission reactors)

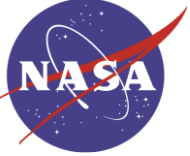
Methane Tank

LOX Tank

Fuel Plant

Water Plant

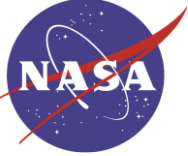




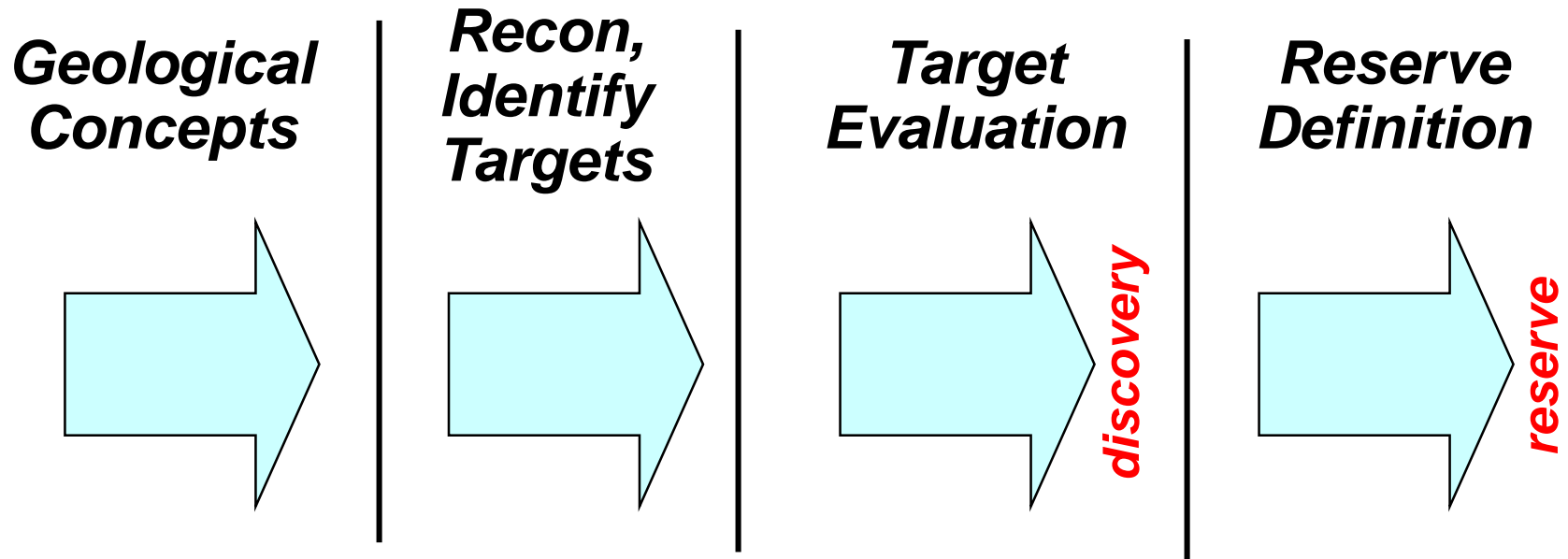
So what do we do?

PLAN a logical and systematic exploration program

- This is not a one-mission problem
- Need to allow for enough time.



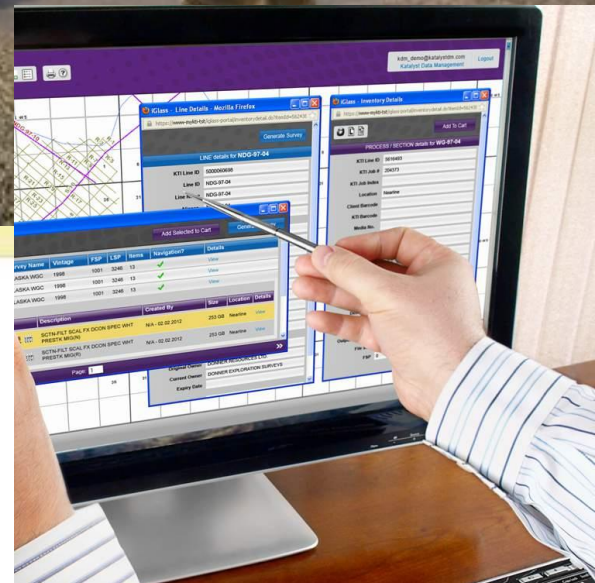
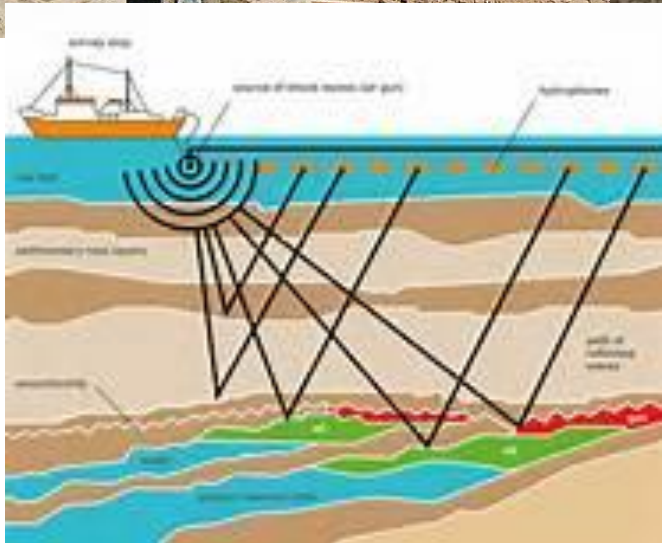
Classic Exploration Flow



Does Mars exploration have enough discipline to go through this resource exploration process?

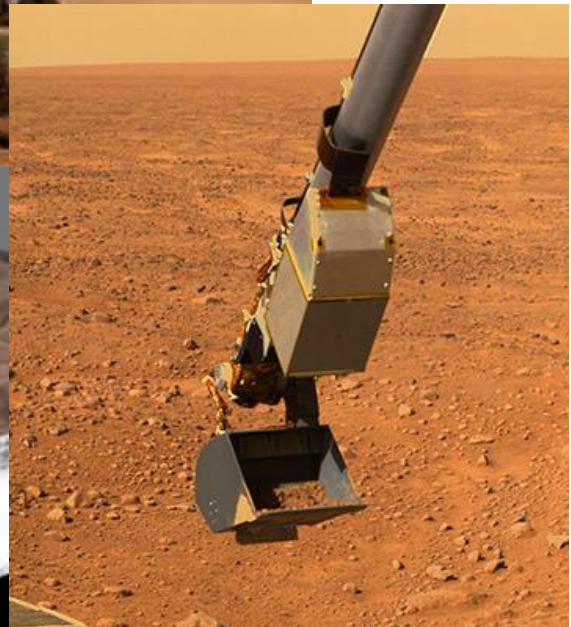
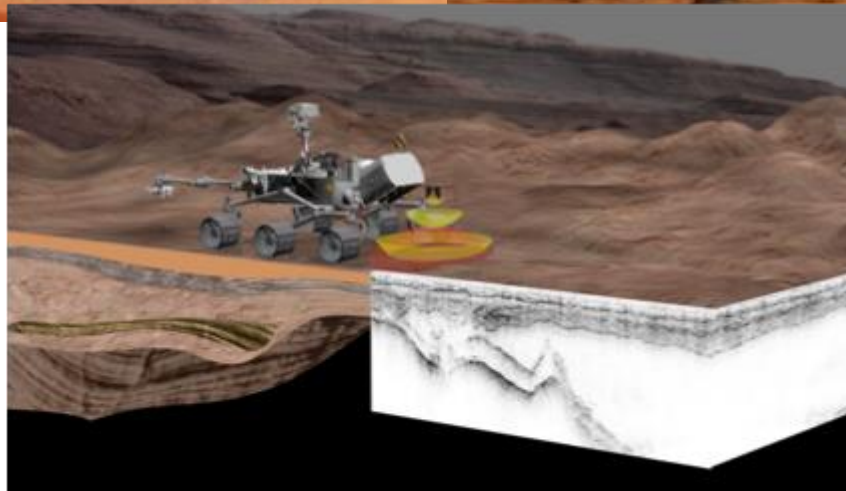
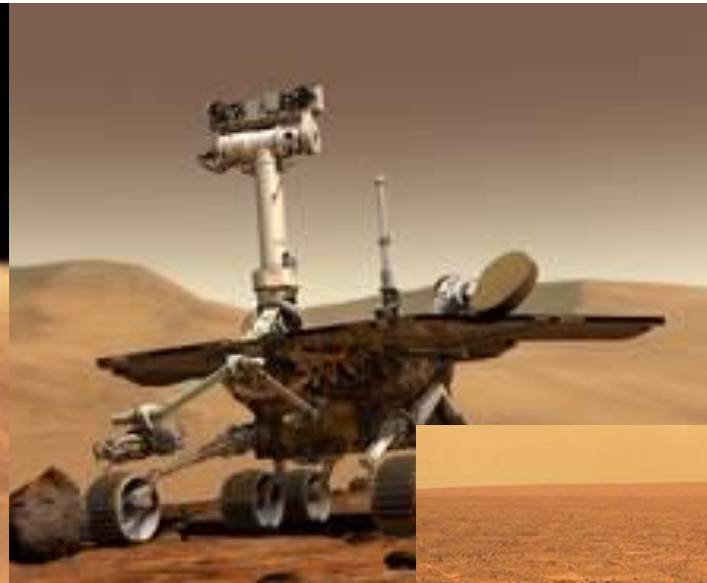
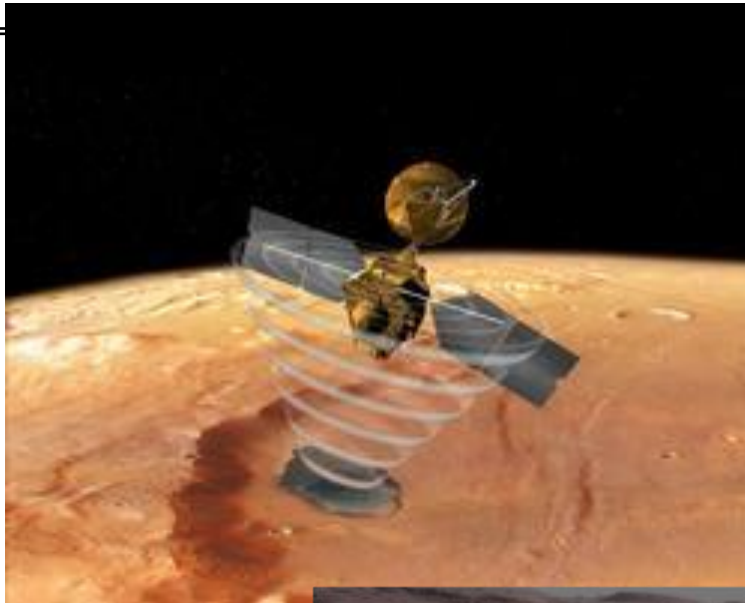


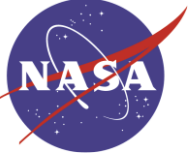
Exploration Process on Earth





Exploration Process on Mars





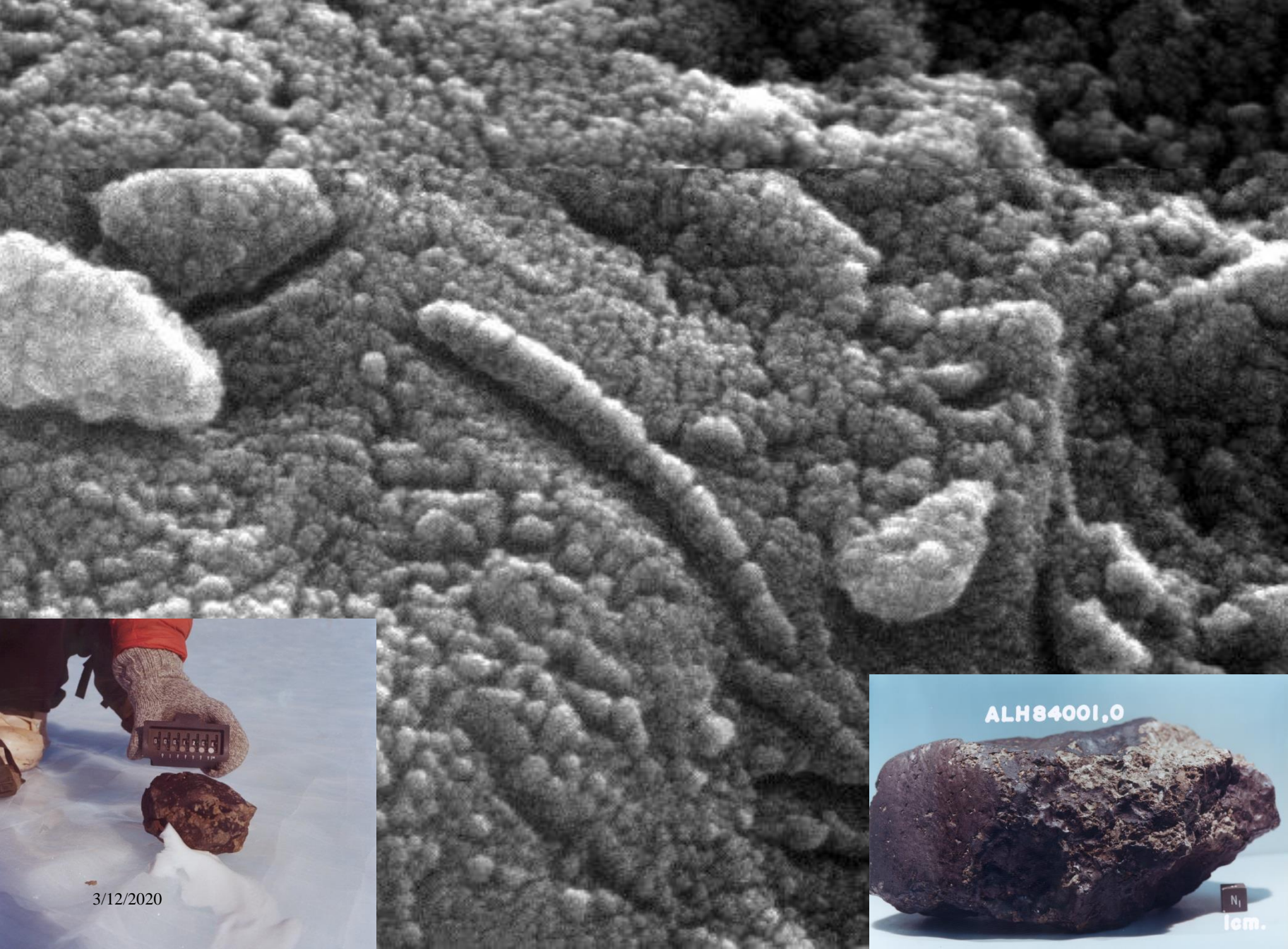
In Conclusion



Source: JPL/NASA/MSS



BACKUP



Detection and Characterization of a Very Large Subsurface Water Ice in Utopia Planitia, Mars

Using SHARAD radar data from the MRO spacecraft, a team led by Cassie Stuurman at the University of Texas at Austin has found roughly 14,000 cubic kilometers (about 1.2 times the volume of Lake Superior) of subsurface water ice in Utopia Planitia. This discovery confirms the idea of a water-ice cause for geologic features observed in the area, and it contributes to Mars' global inventory of water ice and to non-polar areas with resources potentially accessible during a human mission. (Stuurman et al., *Geophysical Research Letters*, Sept. 28, 2016)

